FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1850. [NO. 1736.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

Mrs. M. E. Horn

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that she will open a School in the Lodge on the 1st Monday of October next.

Terms—Tuition and Contingencies, payable Quarterly, $4 25, 6 25, and 8 25.

Sept. 3, 1850. 35-3wpd

A Teacher Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a School-master who can teach the English language, and can be recommended as a sober and industrious man. The School-house is in a healthy part of the country, near Beatty's Bridge, in Baden county. Application can be made to the subscriber, or Calvin J. Dickson, Esq., near Beatty's Bridge. W. H. BEATTY.

August 22, 1850. 35-3w

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.

Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

Notice.

Taylor & Underwood

HAVE REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by G. & H. McMillan, on Green street. They are now receiving a complete

Stock of Goods,

direct from New York, embracing a great variety, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade.

☞ All are invited to call and see before purchasing.

Aug. 31, 1850. 35-2m

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FLOUR.

25 BBLS. No. 1 Supr. kiln-dried FLOUR, from the Manayunk Mills, Delaware. For sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, near Fayetteville, on Monday evening the 26th inst. a Negro Girl named ELIZA. She is about 18 years old, 5 feet one or two inches high, light brown color, an open countenance, a very straight, fine figure, and rather good looking. She had on when she left a blue calico dress, with a small flower in it, short sleeves, and no shoes or bonnet. The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for her apprehension and confinement in any Jail in this State, so that I may get her. Information to be forwarded to Mr. J. E. Bryan, at Fayetteville, N. C.

H. E. SIMMONS.

Ellerslie, Harris Co., Ga. 35-4wpd

CLOSE UP.

ALL unsettled Accounts on our Ledger older than 1st January, 1849, must be settled, or we will put them in the hands of a Constable.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 1850. 35-tf

SCHOOL.

THE undersigned will open a SCHOOL for BOYS, in Fayetteville, on the 1st of October next, in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar.

Terms per Quarter—including Contingencies.

Elementary Branches,	$6 25
English ditto,	8 25
English and Classical ditto,	10 25

Payment in advance.

B. R. HUSKE.

August 10, 1850. 32-tf10

THE Christian Minstrel; The Alpine Glee Singer; Sabbath School Melodies; Southern Harmony, &c. &c., just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 19, 1850.

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALLS.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; &c.

All of which are offered at the lowest market prices. Our customers are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

August 24, 1850. 34-6w

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which I will sell cheap for CASH or COTTON

☞ All who wish to purchase good and cheap GOODS, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 24, 1850. 34-3w

SHEETING AND YARN.

I HAVE on hand and for sale on accommodating terms, Sheetings and Yarns (at the Factory prices,) from the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, Randolph county, N. C.

The quality of these goods is too well known to need any recommendation. They are equal, if not superior, to any made in the State.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

Aug. 24. 34-3w

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,
New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

PROFESSOR Charles Davies has just prepared a new arithmetical work, a copy of which the publishers will be most happy to present to each and every teacher in the U. States, without charge, upon their application to them, (post-paid.) The work is entitled "Grammar of Arithmetic; or an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers."

We commend it to the attention of practical teachers, believing that they will find it crowded with new and valuable suggestions.

Just Published,

"The Logic and Utility of Mathematics; or, an Analysis of the Principles of the Science—of the Nature of the Reasoning—and of the best Methods of Imparting Instruction." By Charles Davies, LL. D., author of "A Complete System of Mathematics."

Mathematical Works,

In a series of three parts: Arithmetical, Academical, and Collegiate. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

1. *The Arithmetical Course for Schools.*—First, Primary Table-book; second, First Lessons in Arithmetic; third, School Arithmetic. (Key separate.)

2. *The Academic Course.*—First, the University Arithmetic, (Key separate;) second, Practical Geometry and Mensuration; third, Elementary Algebra, (Key separate;) fourth, Elementary Geometry; fifth, Elements of Surveying.

3. *The Collegiate Course.*—First, Davies' Bourdon's Algebra; second, Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry; third, Davies' Analytical Geometry; fourth, Davies' Descriptive Geometry; fifth, Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; sixth, Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.

This series, combining all that is most valuable in the various methods of European instruction, improved and matured by the suggestions of more than thirty years' experience, now forms the only complete consecutive course of Mathematics. Its methods, harmonizing as the works of one mind, carry the student onward by the same analogies and the same laws of association, and are calculated to impart a comprehensive knowledge of the science, combining clearness in the several branches, and unity and proportion in the whole. Being the system so long in use at West Point, through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, and having been adopted, as Text Books, by most of the colleges in the United States, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics.

MRS. EMMA WILLARD'S
Series of School Histories.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the U. States.
3. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.

Willard's United States.—The Hon. Daniel Webster says, of an early edition of the above work, in a letter to the author, "I keep it near me, as a Book of Reference, accurate in facts and dates."

"The Committee on Books of the Ward School Association respectfully report:

"That they have examined Mrs. Willard's History of the United States with peculiar interest, and are free to say, that it is in their opinion decidedly the best treatise on this interesting subject that they have seen. As a school-book, its proper place is among the first. The language is remarkable for simplicity, perspicuity, and neatness; youth could not be trained to a better taste for language than this is calculated to impart. It places at once, in the hands of American youth, the history of their country from the day of its discovery to the present time, and exhibits a clear arrangement of all the great and good deeds of their ancestors, of which they now enjoy the benefits, and inherit the renown. The struggles, sufferings, firmness, and piety of the first settlers are delineated with a masterly hand."—*Extract of a Report of the Ward School Teachers' Association of the City of New York.*

Natural and Experimental Philosophy,

By R. G. Parker, A. M., Author of "Rhetorical Reader," "Exercises in English Composition," "Outlines of History," &c. &c.

1. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
2. Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
3. Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy.

New Works recently published.

Northend's Little Speaker.
Northend's American Speaker.
Northend's School Dialogues.
McIntyre's Astronomy.
Page on Teaching.

The above Books are for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

August 2, 1850. 32-3m

University of Maryland.

THE next Session will begin on MONDAY the 14th day of October 1850, and close 1st March 1851.

Nathan R. Smith, M. D. Surgery.
Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Samuel Chew, M. D., Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Hygiene.
Joseph Roby, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology
Wm. Power, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Richard H. Thomas, M. D., Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
George W. Miltenberger, M. D., Pathological Anatomy.

The most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy at a moderate expense.

Clinical Lectures four times a week, by Professors Smith and Power, in the Baltimore Infirmary, with the privilege of daily visits to its wards, without charge to the student for the ticket.

Fees for the Lectures $90 to $95; Practical Anatomy $10; Matriculation $5; Graduation $20

WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN, Dean.

Baltimore, July 1, 1850. 32-6w

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$54,000!
200 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 103, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 14, 1850.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $54,000, 1 of 20,181, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 7,000 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,192, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 200 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$200 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	100 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	50 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	25 00

$40,000.
$15,000! $14,000!
75 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 106, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 21, 1850.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 14,000, 1 of 8,412, 1 of 3,000, 5 Prizes of 1,500, 5 of 1,250, 75 of 1,000, 75 (lowest 3 No. prizes.) of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25 wholes	$140 00
Ditto	25 halves	70 00
Ditto	25 quarters	35 00

CAPITAL PRIZE
$70,000.
$26,567! $20,000! $10,000!

100 Prizes of $1,000! 100 do. of $500!
14 Drawn Numbers out of 75!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class I, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1850.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $70,000, 1 of 26,567, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 100 Prizes of 500, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$240 00
Ditto	25 halves	120 00
Ditto	25 quarters	60 00
Ditto	25 eighths	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

34td-pd]

Maryland State Consolidated Lotteries.
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1850!

The State Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland are drawn by State Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maryland.

CHARTERED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY!
All Tickets of the Maryland Lotteries bear the Stamp of the State.

COLVIN & CO.,

Agents for the State Lotteries,
Office N. W. Corner Baltimore & Calvert Sts.,
MUSEUM BUILDING,
Baltimore, Md.

The following great lotteries will be drawn during the month of September. Persons residing in the most distant parts of the country can transact business with the Baltimore agency with facility, as 10 days transit by mail will bring orders to us from the most distant parts. Orders invariably answered by return mail. We name only the principal prizes of each Lottery to be drawn.

Splendid Lotteries for September, 1850.
SPLENDID LOTTERY!

Susquehanna Canal Lottery, Class 42.
To be drawn on Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1850.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 20 of 1,000, &c., &c.

TICKETS $10—Shares in proportion. Whole Package $130; half 65; quarter 32 50.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 26.
To be drawn on Saturday the 21st Sept. 1850.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$37,500, 20 of 3,500, 25 of 1,500, 25 of 750.

TICKETS $10—Shares in proportion. Certificate of Package wholes $130; half and quarter in proportion.

BEHOLD! BEHOLD!! BEHOLD!!!
ORDER WITHOUT DELAY!
☞ 100,000 Capital Prize. ☜

Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland.
To be drawn in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 28th day of September, 1850.

CLASS S.

1 prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1 prize of	50,000 is	50,000
2 prizes of	25,000 is	50,000
4 prizes of	12,500 is	50,000
4 prizes of	7,500 is	30,000
4 prizes of	5,000 is	20,000
200 prizes of	3,000 is	600,000

The prizes in this unparalleled scheme will amount to the magnificent sum of $2,434,432.

Colvin & Co. will issue certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets for $560; 26 half do. 280; 26 quarter do. 140; 26 eighths do. 70; 26 sixteenths do. 35.

TICKETS $40—Shares in proportion.

COLVIN & CO.

Schedule of remaining Lotteries for September.

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Tk'ts.	Price of Pack'e of Wh'ls.	Qrs.
Sept. 13,	$7,500	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	$2½,	$30,	$7½
" 16,	9,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	2½,	35,	8¾
" 19,	24,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	65,	16¼
" 20,	20,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	5,	70,	17½
" 23,	26,000	78 Nos. 15 drawn,	8,	100,	25
" 24,	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5,	70,	17½
" 25, 2 of	3,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,		15,	3¾
" 26,	25,000	78 Nos. 10 drawn,	5,	80,	20
" 27,	15,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	4,	50,	12½
" 28,	5,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,		15,	3¾
" 30, 4 of	5,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	37,	9¼
" 30,	35,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	10,	120,	30

☞ Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries. Letters come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
33-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF
GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 hhls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,
Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons, and Services for Communion Table; a few Land Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous to remove to Texas, offer for sale their LANDS, situated in Cumberland County, within from 6 to 8 miles of Fayetteville, and averaging 2 miles from the Plank Road, with 2 excellent Creeks passing through, running freely even in the dryest weather, with wholesome cold water in the wells and springs, with 2 mill sites, one on each creek. On about half of said land there is excellent timber for either hewing or sawing. The above lands comprise about 2000 acres, with 3 residences, a farm attached to each in a good state of cultivation, and about 34,000 new turpentine boxes, and probably 100,000 yet to cut. The above lands are all adjoining. On the Morganton Road, at one of said mill sites, 7 miles from Fayetteville and 2 from the plank road, is an excellent location for a store and turpentine distillery. The supply of turpentine would be ample, absolutely securing all that would be made within hauling distance on the South-West, West, and North-West of said distillery—a fine extensive turpentine country, just begun to be worked. Any person wishing to buy the whole of our land, or the part belonging to either, will have an opportunity of so doing.

DUNCAN McARTHUR,
MALCOM McDONALD.

August 20, 1850. 34-6w

☞ Should the above land not be sold by the first of October next, it will then be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder.

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1850. 34-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Hollow Ware, Hats, and a well selected stock of Boots and Shoes.

Also—Of WINES,

2 quarter casks of old Madeira Wine; 2 do. do. Sicily ditto; 10 do. do. Malaga ditto; 2 do. do. old Port ditto.

IN GLASS,

6 Baskets Anchor Brand Champaign; 6 ditto Heidsick do. very superior; 4 doz. old Port; 12 do. Claret, some very good; 2 casks London Porter.

☞ A large assortment of *FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS.* 2 quarter casks pure French Brandy, dark; 2 ditto ditto ditto, pale. 1 puncheon old Jamaica Rum, very mellow. 175 Gallons old Nash Brandy, fine for Brandy Peaches. Peach Brandy; Apple do.; Rye Whiskey; Corn do., warranted. 5 barrels pure Cider Vinegar.

The above goods will be sold low. Call and see. W. DRAUGHON,
South East cor. Market Square.

August 27, 1850. 34-8w

NEW BOOKS.

THE HOME ALTAR, by Rev. C. F. Deems; Earnestness or Incidents in the Life of an English Bishop by C. B. Tayler; Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Logic of Mathematics, by Prof. Davies; The Earl's daughter by the author of Amy Herbert, &c. Just received and for sale by, E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 23. 34

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months,	$10
With the Classics,	15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash, country Produce, or upon 3 and 6 months' credit for approved paper.

A few Quarter Bbls. and Kits No. 1 Mackerel and Salmon. E. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 19, 1850. 33-4w

STORE TO RENT.

WE would Rent the East Store in our Brick tenement, if application should be made soon. COOK & TAYLOR.

Aug. 20, 1850. 33-4w

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 14th Sept. next, at Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) at the Market House, the HOUSE and LOT on Hillsborough street, occupied by Charlotte Harris, joining the Lots of A. E. Giersh and others.

Also, the HOUSE and LOT on Frink's Alley, occupied by James Williams, joining McDonald and others.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine.

M. N. LEARY, Ex'r of
Jacob Harris, dec'd.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Aug. 27, 1850. 24-ts

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, running from Fayetteville, Cumberland county, to Centre in Stanly county.

August 19, 1850. 33-tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 1, 1850. 15tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in November next, on the following branches:

Anatomy—By J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—By S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Surgery—By E. Geddings, M. D.
Physiology—By James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica—By Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics—By Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—By C. U. Shepard, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.

Dr. D. J. Cain, Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructer, Lectures twice a week on the diseases of that Institution.

Dr. G. B. Flagg, Physician to the Alms House, Lectures twice a week on diseases; Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

August 5, 1850. 33-6w

$500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA runaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw. B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33- mpd

FROM THE YANKEE BLADE.

FUN ON THE CIRCUIT—No. 4.

BY AN ALABAMA SOLICITOR.

"The State *versus* Bobinett and Brown—gaming—"executed" as to Bobinett; "not found" as to Brown. "What say you for the State, Mr. Solicitor?" This PER CURIAM, on the call of the State docket, my first court at Russell, some years ago.

"Tell your honor in a moment. Mr. Sheriff, call Robert Bobinett."

"Here!" sharply responded the defendant himself, who was on hand, (backed by Sam Wheat,) ready for a *deal* of the legal "documents."

"Take up the Subpœna Docket, and call the State's witnesses."

The officer took the docket, went to the window and commenced calling—

"Burrell Blackman! Bur—

"I'm here," said the witness within the bar, and I turned round to get a good look at the *man of many docketings.*

The reader must have a glimpse at Burrell. He stood with one hand on the back of a chair, while the other held his slouchy, broad brimmed, napless, white hat against his hip. His compact, sinewy person was slightly inclined forward, and he looked at the Judge *from under his brows* with what I can only describe as an ironical expression of humility. His prominent features, not irregular, small, *sharp*, grey eyes, and sun-swarthed complexion, aided by the slight silver sprinkling, with which fifty-odd had touched his thin brown hair, seemed at the first glance to make up only an ordinary specimen of simple, rustic respectability.

And this impression was confirmed by the plain, farmer-like cut of his home-made clothes. But, reverting with a little stricter scrutiny to his face, the eye detected a sinister expression in the puckered corner of his mouth—in the downward dip of the hawk bill nose, and the slight upward curve of the chin to meet its neighbor; and suddenly you are struck with the fact that the top of his head has nothing of the convexity so necessary to the proper development of the moral organs—it is perfectly flat, as if planed or sawn to an exact level. Such was Burrell, the Litigious—the great barrater of the Bloody Ninth. Thank God! he has carried his *dii penates* down to Pike in the Attorney General's circuit!

In the case at bar, Burrell had prosecuted before the Grand Jury, and was the only witness. He had had a "falling out" with Bobinett, and this was one of the modes of "getting even" with those who offended. All this I knew, but I did *not* know the important fact that, *pendente lite*, Bobinett had found means to make Burrell repent him of his wrath. This was so; and it was subsequently shrewdly suspected that a regular agreement was entered into between the two worthies to *hornsnoggle* the State.

HORNSNOGGLE! Perhaps my Yankee friends may not comprehend the import of that word. If so, they are no whit worse off than was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, when, a couple of years ago, Sam Wheat, in the course of an argument, remarked that the "plaintiff in error," (whom he represented,) "had been *hornsnoggled* in the court below." His honor remarked that the word had no place in any lexicon he had ever examined, and he very much doubted whether it was *pure English.* Sam's reply was triumphant—overwhelming! He went back to the days of '76—he depicted the struggle for liberty. He turned loose the American Eagle, and he unfurled the stars and stripes. He showed the Chief Justice that when we broke the fetters of English despotism and tossed the fragments into the sea, we had but just commenced to work out our stupendous "manifest destiny." He demonstrated that we had improved the much boasted "freedom" of England—that we had improved the Anglo Saxon race itself—and that from a churn dasher to a steam-engine, we produced articles superior to the English! And was the language which we had inherited, *alone* to remain stationary? Could the thoughts, the ideas, the feelings, the emotions of a people inhabiting *such* a continent, enjoying *such* liberty, animated by *such* patriotism, and wedded to *such* a destiny, be "cabined, cribbed, confined" within the limits of a dialect barely sufficient for the common place wants of a few millions of cockneys? Forbid it, cloud-cleaving mountains! rushing and interminable rivers! heaving lakes of ocean vastness! Forbid it Freedom!—The word might not be *pure English*, but it was FREE AMERICAN! To *hornsnoggle* he said in conclusion, means simply to COLLOGUE against, to HONEYFUGGLE! And to all this the Chief Justice could only reply that the Court did not desire to hear any thing further on *that* branch of the case, from the counsel for the plaintiff in error.

My readers must pardon this digression, tho' the Chief Justice never did Sam for his, about "hornsnoggle." To proceed—Burrell, it was supposed or expected, had agreed to hornsnoggle the State, on the trial of this case, and I put him on the stand, after he had, with closed eyes and reverential obeisance, "kissed the calf-skin."

"Mr. Blackman, state whether or not you know anything of this defendant's having played cards, in this county, within the twelve months next preceding last court!"

"Well," said Burrell, with great eagerness to testify for the State—"well, I expect Bobinett has been in several little games."

"Never mind what you expect, Mr. Blackman,"—interposed Sam Wheat—"confine yourself to what you know."

"Go on, witness," said the Judge, to whom Burrell made an appeal with his eye.

"What little I *know*, I'm afeard I can't put it together *legal*, but Mr. Bobinett here bein' a spottin' charak—"

"Stop! Stop!" ejaculated Mr. Wheat, and half turning to the Jury, he remarked—"Your Honor sees how determined the witness is to prejudice the Jury against my client, and I trust the Court will admonish him in the strongest terms not to continue his hearsay testimony."

"Proceed, witness, and only tell what you yourself know."

"So I will, your honor. Bobinett keeps a grocery down at Sand Fort, and one night last fall—I won't be sure whether it was October or November—I had a corn shuckin' at my house, and toze (towards) midnight the liquor gin out."

"If your Honor please, the witness is evidently going into a tedious rigmarole."

"Go on," said his Honor petulantly—"go on witness, in as few words as possible."

"It was toze midnight, as I was sayin', when I went to the grocery, 'cause the liquor had gin out, and when I got thar the doors was all shet, but thar was a light in the grocery—a candle burnin' on the counter"—here Burrell paused and scratched his head—"shall I tell what I saw through the crack, Judge?"

"If it's about the defendant's playing cards, go on."

"Not adzactly! I seen *Mr. Brown* a playing' cards with Mr. Bobinett, on the counter."

"Is Mr. Brown the defendant in this bill who has not been taken!"

"The same. Now, Mr. Witness, you say that this was at Sand Fort, in this county, and the time, October or November of last fall?"

"I do."

"Through for the State—take the witness, Mr. Wheat."

Sam had been whispering with his client, and as he raised his head to commence the cross-examination, I saw the wicked twitching under his left eye, that always betokened mischief.

"You say that you saw *Mr. Brown* playing cards with Mr. Bobinett?"

Burrell nodded affirmatively.

"But—*on your oath*—did you see *Mr. Bobinett* playing with Mr. Brown?"

"Oh, no! I never seen Mr. Bobinett playin' with Mr. Brown," said the witness, with inimitable simplicity of voice and manner, "Oh, no! I DIDN'T SAY THAT. It was Mr. BROWN playin' with Mr. Bobinett."

"How is that?" I interposed—"you say that you saw—"

"If your Honor please, I protest against the State's interfering with the witness, after he has been turned over to us," with a gravity and earnestness equalled by the cool audacity of the witness.

"The Solicitor *must not* interfere," quoth the Court.

"Well, now, Mr. Witness," resumed

TEXAS AND THE U. STATES.

"I have from the beginning regarded the idea of a civil war growing out of the claim of Texas to extend her boundaries to the sources of the Rio Grande, as preposterous."

This paragraph is extracted from Mr. Underwood's speech in the Senate in opposition to the Texas Boundary Bill.—Whilst every one of our readers would, we doubt not, take great pleasure in concurring in this opinion, we fear nevertheless from recent developments, that very few will be able to do so. Even when the sentiment of the distinguished gentleman was delivered, we thought it marked by an over degree of confidence, and that things wore an alarming aspect. The greatest fault of the statesman is unfounded confidence, and of this fault we think Mr. Underwood has been pre-eminently guilty. He looks upon the whole affair as a solemn farce, and as intended to extort money from the Federal Government. The Senate, fortunately for the country, took a more serious view of the matter and passed the Bill. In ordinary times a rupture between the Federal Government and one of the States, about a line of boundary, could not be apprehended. But unfortunately the question which lies at the bottom of this is the slave question. Here lies the difficulty, and one which will require not only moderate but prompt measures. Events are rushing on at a headlong pace. In yesterday's paper we expressed our fears growing out of this question. It appears we did not overrate, nor like Mr. Underwood, *underrate* the dangers around us. We have just learned per Telegraph the action of the Texan Legislature, convoked by Gov. Bell, to consider this question of boundary. Judging the Legislature, by the heated tone of the Texan press, and the warm, not to say threatening language of Gov. Bell, we were fully prepared for what has occurred, and will be prepared for what will follow, unless Congress acts wisely and speedily. The Texan Legislature has, upon receiving information of the President's determination, authorized the Governor to enlist and equip five thousand men for the purpose of taking forcible possession of New Mexico. The President has announced to the country his determination to resist any such attempt by arms. This looks very much like war—civil war. But will this war if it takes place be confined to the immediate parties to the dispute? We fear not. A large portion, if not the whole of the South will sympathize with Texas. But the Southern people will not in all probability confine themselves to naked pity. They will look upon the contest with partial eyes, and regard Texas as fighting the battle for the South, and the President as fighting the *battle* for the Free-soil. If such be the impression, who doubts the course of the fiery South? A common danger and a common destiny bind men closely together. In this dangerous attitude of affairs it is the duty of Congress to forget its factions and preserve the country by passing the Texas Boundary Bill. Already has Congress well nigh sinned away its day of grace and the eleventh hour has arrived. The pressure of events is every day becoming stronger and the drama is hastening to a close.—*Richmond Whig.*

A WARLIKE COMMUNITY.

Preparations for fighting here, at the National Capital, are beginning to be made. Indeed, a fight in a small way has occurred this day at the National Hotel. Three young men from Maryland were stopping there, and being a little high, one of them got into a quarrel with an Irish waiter. Much was done and said for an hour or so, when the three young men, in a high state of excitement, left the "National" and went to "Brown's." Some hours afterwards, one of the three repaired to the National and wrote on the Register the words opposite his and his companions names, "Left insulted." The words were erased by the book-keeper, when the young Marylander attempted to write them again, but was prevented. At this juncture, the Irish waiter, with whom the quarrel in the morning had taken place, appeared and commenced a furious assault upon the astonished Marylander, hugging him hard round the head and neck with his right arm, while he beat him in the face with his left fist, until he was caught hold of and pulled away from the young man he was beating. The blood flowed freely. As soon as the Marylander was free from the hug of the Irishman, he drew a knife and afterwards a pistol, but made no effort to use either. The matter there ended—at all events for the time being.

An unpleasant difficulty has occurred between Commander Johnson and Lieut. Stanly, of the Navy, in which a challenge has been passed and some placarding done. Capt. Deperu, who fought so splendidly in Mexico, is reported to be the friend of Mr. Stanly in the matter. It is hoped, now that the affair has got before the public, that the officers of the law will be vigilant to prevent a fight, and the friends of the parties at issue to have the affair amicably adjusted.

On Friday, in the House, Mr. Sweetzer, of Ohio—"the lion-hearted Sweetzer," as the Union styles him—abruptly objected to a motion made by his political friend, Gen. Bayly, for which the General petulantly called "the lion-hearted" member from Ohio, a "puppy." This passed off, not without comments, however.

Yesterday, Gen. Bayly made another motion, when Mr. Sweetzer feelingly objected to it—whereupon Gen. Bayly repeated that the member from Ohio was a puppy, a snarling puppy, and declared that if he repeated his affront again he would pull his nose for him!

Thus stood this matter when the House adjourned yesterday. It creates a great deal of speculation, and no one seems to know what to-morrow may bring forth! Every body hopes that Mr. Sweetzer, "the lion-hearted" friend of the editor of the Union, and Gen. Bayly, the dearly beloved friend of the same venerable editor, will not undertake to shoot each other!

Gen. Sam. Houston will take no notice of Gen. Wallace's recent grandiloquent assault upon him. His friends speak of the Fable of the Fly and the Ox in connection with the matter, and laughingly declare that "Old Sam" never knew the Fly was on his horn, until told of it!

POTOMAC.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
When 'gainst a post he's bumped his head,
"Thunder!"

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

SWITZERLAND.

Our Government has just opened, for the first time, diplomatic intercourse with Switzerland. Mr. Dudley Mann, who a year since was entrusted with the secret mission to Hungary, recently presented to the President of the Helvetic Confederation his credentials as special Diplomatic Agent of the United States. This manifestation upon our part, of respect and sympathy, has been hailed by the Swiss government and people with the liveliest satisfaction, and newspapers of all shades of politics concur in regarding it as a most auspicious and happy event. A treaty of amity and commerce is already in course of preparation, and as soon as it is concluded, and approved by the Swiss Assembly, a Minister will be despatched to Washington, and permanent diplomatic relations be established between the two republics. This procedure of our Government has given rise to considerable comment in the political circles of Europe, but it is no more than what a decent regard for our own political faith and principles demanded. Since the federal constitution of Sept. 1848, Switzerland has formed no friendly connections with any European power. Her change of government lost to her the guardianship of the treaties of 1815, and her democratic principles have since made her an object of suspicion, if not positive aversion, to every court in Europe. Now that she has at last put herself in the path of moderate, peaceful and enlightened progress, it is peculiarly fitting that we should be the first to tender her, as we have just done, our sympathy and confidence, our encouragement and support. The United States and Switzerland are the only two confederated Republics in the world, and they should cherish for each other especial regard. A community of political faith unites us, and each should take deep interest in the other's destinies. The land of Washington and the land of Tell should be bound together by no common ties.

Switzerland has long been regarded as the focus of revolution in Europe, and on that account an aggressive disposition has been manifested towards her, which at times has threatened very serious consequences. Though less oppressed, she ripened for rebellion much earlier than any other country on the continent. Her political state as settled by the Congress of Vienna was full of grievances. Feudal institutions and feudal habits prevailed to such an extent that the republic was only a republic in name. But this condition was greatly ameliorated by the concessions made in consequence of the French Revolution of 1830. Popular institutions were more extensively granted, and popular liberties were much better secured.—Still one great ground of complaint remained. The twenty-two cantons, though vastly unequal in size and population, had each precisely the same representation in the General Diet, and hence the voice of the people could at best be but imperfectly heard. A more equal distribution of power was demanded by the larger cantons. The smaller cantons, which were generally Catholic, and under the influence of the Jesuits, refused this. The larger persisted, and furthermore required the expulsion of the Jesuits. To resist these threatened aggressions, seven of the Catholic cantons formed the famous Sonderbund,—a minor confederacy that was obviously contrary to the letter and spirit of the original Federal Compact. The Sonderbund, however, received the countenance and support of not only Austria and other absolutist Powers of Europe, but also of France; and of all the tremendous charges that were hurled against the Guizot Ministry in the memorable debate on the Address to the King in Feb'y 1848, none told with such overwhelming effect as this. Blood flowed between the Swiss cantons, and the Sonderbund was routed. Though this was in the autumn before the French revolution, the victory was no sooner decided than the conquerors ran mad with radicalism. They not only drove out the Jesuits, but expelled the Sisters of Charity in the most cruel manner, confiscated and ruined the Abbeys and Convents, and did not even spare the world-renowned *hospice* of St. Bernard, which, for ten centuries, rendered such noble services to humanity. They violently persecuted all the Catholic Bishops and Priests, and attacked many of the Protestant clergy. The men in power most flagrantly interfered with the freedom of elections, and, in short, most grievous abuses of every description were for months perpetrated in the name of liberty. But the Federal Constitution, which consolidated the different cantons under one central government much like our own, was proclaimed on the twelfth of September, 1848, and has already had a very beneficial effect upon the country. The notorious demagogue, James Fazy, of Geneva, has done what he well could to keep up disorder, and the turbulent, unprincipled refugees, who have for the last fifteen months made Switzerland their asylum, have exerted a baleful influence. But notwithstanding power has passed into the hands of moderate men, the operation of the new form of government is daily becoming more regular and more efficient. The chief danger is now external. Switzerland is regarded with unfriendly feelings by every neighboring power, and wise and prudent counsels alone will save her peace and her honor. She needs now, if she ever will need, all the moral influence our great Republic can lend her.

Though the advice of Washington, to keep clear of all entangling alliances, is our only wise and safe policy, yet our diplomatic duties ought not to be confined to mere treaties of commerce, and the protection of American citizens. It is not for us to meddle in the quarrels of rival dynasties or opposing ministries, and we crave no part in the diplomatic conferences that deliberate upon royal marriages and inheritances, and the balance of power. But our position in the world does entitle us to exercise a direct influence upon the great political questions that are now agitating the world. Freedom is our boast at home, and why should our representatives ignore it abroad? Propagandism in every shape is to be avoided, but yet in these times of change we should in a proper mode avail ourselves of every opportunity to promote the cause of rational liberty. In the late revolutions in Europe, our representatives were constantly applied to by public men for advice and assistance; and, to our shame, at least four-fifths of those representatives were incapable of giving either with effect, on account of their ignorance of the language, the character, and the wants of the people. There is every reason to believe that, if the United States of America had been properly represented by proper men in Europe, for the last three years, many an excess and many a blunder, which now disgrace the name of liberty, would never have occurred. Our counsels would have proved invaluable had they been as freely and wisely rendered as they were promptly and deferentially solicited.

HALIFAX, September 4—10 A. M.

Another Arrival from Europe.—The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning.

Since the sailing of the Atlantic, cotton has advanced ½d. After her departure a spirited reaction took place; the sales of the day amounting to 10 or 12,000 bales at the advance above noted. Fair Upland and Mobile 8½d; Orleans 8¾d. The Havre cotton market is extremely dull.

France looks stormy. The President has been turned out of a ball room at Briscon; the room had to be cleared at the point of the bayonet.

The Holsteiners have destroyed the Danish outposts at Kroop, and their whole army has left Remsburg and advanced in the direction of the Danish position.

In Germany affairs are becoming more complicated.

The only graduate of Harvard University, who was executed previous to Prof. Webster, is said by the Boston Transcript to have been Rev. George Burroughs of the class of 1670, who suffered the penalty of death during the witchcraft delusion in Salem. He was hung in Salem on the 19th of August (old style) 1692. By adding eleven days in accordance with the new style, the date is August 30th, 1692, precisely one hundred and fifty eight years to a day previous to the execution of Dr. Webster. He was a man of unblemished character, and fell a victim to one of the most astounding and disgraceful delusions that ever cursed the race. The Transcript gives this notice of his case:—

"Mr. Burroughs was driven from Casco, Me., by the Indians in 1690, and went to Wells, where he was accused of witchcraft. The indictment against him is given in the second volume of Hutchinson. He was examined in May 8th, 1692, and committed to prison in Boston until his trial, which took place in August following. He was condemned on testimony which nothing but the most highly wrought infatuation could for a moment have endured. His great strength and activity, for which he had been remarkable from his youth, were enlisted against him, as having been derived from the Prince of Evil. It was in evidence that he had lifted a barrel of molasses by putting his finger in the bunghole, and had carried it round him; that he held a gun more than seven feet long at arm's length with one hand, and performed other surprising feats above the power of humanity.

"He was executed on Gallows Hill in Salem. At his execution he made a most solemn, pertinent, and affecting prayer, which drew the remark from Cotton Mather, who was present, "that no man could have made such a prayer unless the devil helped him." The victim of this vile delusion concluded his dying petition with the Lord's Prayer, probably to convince some of the spectators that he was innocent; for it was the received opinion, that a true witch or wizard could not say the Lord's Prayer, without blundering. Four other persons, convicted of the same charge, were executed with him."

Young Lawyers.—A young lawyer being asked if he practised speech-making much, replied, "I am at it every morning. Immediately on leaping out of bed I convert my chamber into the court. I stick that old portrait of father's before the glass, and there's my lord staring me full in the face. On my right, I establish a row of boots—those are the gentlemen of the jury; on my left is the cup-board or witness-box, while on the cane-bottom chairs before me are seated a lot of my learned friends.

Well, I conceive the case opened. It's an action for anything—say, for breach of promise—and then I begin. If I'm for the plaintiff, of course I pile up the pathetic; if for the defendant, I reduce the thing to a mere bagatelle. For the plaintiff, I describe in tones and strains which bring tears into the eyes of the row of boots—I mean the intelligent gentlemen of the jury—how firmly, how fondly, how passionately she loved the recreant, base, and black-hearted defendant. If for him, I transfer her affection to his pocket, and undertake to show that she never loved him at all. And I'm as likely to be right in the one case as in the other, for how can I tell whether she loved him or not.

"In a case of this kind, however, give me the plaintiff. I see a tear starting in every eye, I hear the ladies sighing and sobbing around me—and while the intelligent men of the jury are blowing their noses with unexampled violence, lest it should be thought that they could shed a tear, I behold the judge working his facial muscles up his mouth into all sorts of shapes, as if from the depths of his emotion he would say—"I'll tell you what it is; I can't stand this much longer."

The Camel's Revenge.—A few years ago it chanced that a valuable Camel, working in an oil mill in Africa, was severely beaten by its driver, who, perceiving that the camel had treasured up the injury, and was only waiting a favorable opportunity for revenge, kept a strict watch upon the camel. Time passed away, the camel, perceiving that it was watched, was quiet and obedient, and the driver began to think that the beating was forgotten, when one night, after the lapse of several months, the man, who slept on a raised platform in the mill, whilst, as is customary, the camel was stalled in a corner, happening to remain awake, observed, by the bright moonlight, that when all was quiet the animal looked cautiously around, rose softly, and stealing towards a spot where a bundle of clothes and a bernous, thrown carelessly on the ground, resembled a sleeping figure, cast itself with violence upon them, rolling with all its weight, and tearing them most viciously with its teeth. Satisfied that its revenge was complete, the camel was returning to its corner, when the driver sat up and spoke; at the sound of his voice, and perceiving the mistake it had made, the animal was so mortified at the failure and discovery of its scheme, that it dashed its head against the wall, and died on the spot.

The following whimsical epitaph was inscribed on the tomb of a dancing master at Brynils in Brecknockshire:

Man's life is a vapor,
And full of woes;
He cuts a caper, and
Down he goes.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

Or, An Irishman's Opinion of Members of Congress and Government Officials.

The officers appointed by Government, for the purpose of taking the Census, are frequently retarded in their progress by coming in contact with some shrewd, calculating Yankee, (who sees no reason in the airthly world why he should not "*guess*" just as much as he d—d pleases,) or perplexing, laughter-provoking son of the Emerald Isle. One of those humorous incidents was related to us a few days since, as having occurred in our own city.

In the neighborhood of the scene, is a row of one-story frame buildings, about ten in number, whose external appearance is but a poor index of the happiness and contentment, the neatness and order, that reign within. The Deputy Marshal had taken a full inventory of all these "lowly palaces," with the exception of one, which happened to be closed when he first sought admittance. Having returned, he found the door slightly ajar, and giving a gentle tap with his cane, he was responded to from within with the courteous invitation, "Plase cum in, Sur." The officer having entered, found its occupant industriously engaged in the manufacture of a pair of boots, whilst by his side sat his loving help-mate! with a book in her hand, which she had evidently been reading when disturbed by the inquisitive intruder. The poor Irishman, seeing the gentlemanly figure of his visitor, hurriedly arose, and wiping his mouth with his stiff leather apron, asked the Government official if "his honor wouldn't be sated?"

"Thank you, sir," said the Deputy Marshal, affecting extreme fatigue, and cautiously depositing himself in what purported to be a rocking chair. "May I ask your name, sir?" continued the officer, in a most affable manner.

"Sartainly, sur, sartainly!" said the Irishman; "my name is Mick, and her's, sur, (pointing to his wife,) is O'Lary—and a dacent name it is, too."

"Oh, then," said the officer, "your name is Michael O'Leary."

Michael, not well understanding the stress laid upon the letter *e* in his surname, instantly objected to the officer's mode of pronunciation. "I said O'Lary, sur!" said Mick, apparently a little excited.

"Oh, well, we need not be particular as to that," said the Marshal. "You see, Michael," continued the officer, "we are on duty, and have little time to spare. We are Government officers."

"Well, then," said Mick, with a roguish leer, "I s'pose you're paid for coming here—paid by the Guvernment?"

"Oh, yes," replied the officer; "you know, Michael, Congress have passed an act by which we are authorised to take the census of the people in this neighborhood."

"What!" exclaimed Mick, crossing his forehead several times, pretending not to understand the nature of the law; "and have the Parlimint of this counthry passed an act like that—to take the *sceuses* of the people?"

"Yes, sir," said the officer, in a rather serious tone.

At this Michael looked "unutterable things;" he affected to be thunder-struck at the idea of a nation of maniacs. He paused for a moment, and then exclaimed with a forced sigh—

"Ano this is what they call a free counthry!—FREE, INDEED!"

"But you see, Michael," remonstrated the officer, "its quite simple—easily done."

"Yis, sur," said Mick, "it may be very aisily dun, but faith I think its a d—d unfair law."

"Why so, Michael!" inquired the officer.

"Why so!" exclaimed Mick, "why, you see, it'l be the ruin of the paple, and can't niver effect mimbers of Congress or *ye* Guverment officers, because nobody iver heard of sich persons havin' any *senses* to be taken from them. They're all a parcel of——!" and Michael commenced biting the nails of his fingers.

The Deupty Marshal, not relishing Mick's opinion of State officers, proceeded to explain to him the nature of the law as it really stood, and to dissuade him from the belief that his "upper regions" would be at all disturbed by the act of Congress. Having concluded, Mick arose from his seat, and thrusting both his hands under his leather apron, gave a bow of apology to the officer which he performed in so graceful a manner that not even his great progenitor and saintly patron, Crispin himself, would have felt ashamed of it. "And you tell me," said Michael, "that that is the long and the short of it?"

"Simply so," said the officer.

"Oh," said Michael, barely able to restrain his overpowering mirth, "bad luck to me, if I didn't think it was all over wid us! And now, sur," continued Michael, in an under tone, "now that we begin to know the ropes, what would your honor think of having a drop of the 'crathur' afore you goes out, as the day is very warm, intirely, intirely?" (Michael would have offered it as a shield against the cold too.)

"Thank you, MR. O'LEARY," said the officer; "just after I take the inventory." With this, the officer proceeded with his queries. At length he asked, "How many children have you, Michael?"

"One, your honor," replied Mick.

"A boy," inquired the officer, as he entered Mick's last answer in his note book.

Mick: "Yes, sur."

Officer: "How old is he Michael?"

Michael, not being certain as to the exact age of his first born, commenced to scratch his head, and "look on vacancy," until the officer repeated the question, when he stepped over near his wife and said, "Bridget, his honor wants to know how old our little Tim *was*. Bridget advanced towards the officer, and leaned her hands on the table said, "Thirteen months sur, next St. Bridget's day—*God rest his soul!*"

The officer stood up in a rage, at having recorded the juvenile, but defunct O'Leary in his indelible tablet, and in the hurry of seizing upon books and paper, spilled the contents of a capacious jar of jet black ink upon his snow-white pants, which so excited him that he gave vent to his feelings in a loud oath, and left the house, without keeping faith with Michael, to "take a drop of the *crathur*" when he had concluded his inventory.

"Well, Bridget," said Mick, "let us take it ourself, and not let the blessed liquor go to loss, seeing that the unmannerly fellow couldn't keep his word."

Mick and his "better half" having "*touched glasses*," resumed their labors, over which they indulged in a hearty laugh at the ignorance and bad faith of all Government officials and members of Congress.

"Gov. Seward at Yale College."—The Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College were likely to elect Gov Seward as their next orator, last week; but some parties present objected to him, on the ground that he maintained 'extreme opinions,' and a Southern gentleman threatened the withdrawal of Southern patronage from the college, if the college societies countenanced and honored such men. This was sufficient. Mr. Seward was not elected orator."

This was the right course. Let Southern men try it on a large scale and they will witness the same results. The "withdrawal of Southern patronage" would be an excellent remedy for most of the evils which the South suffers from the abolition spirit.—*Raleigh Times.*

From the New Orleans [Democratic] Courier.

A True Southern Press.—The Natchez Free Trader is very anxious that a "truly Southern press" should be established in New Orleans. We should like the Free Trader to say what it means by this phrase. The Democracy of this city are as sincerely devoted to the interests of the South as any the same number of men this side of the Potomac. Show them a substantial grievance, without a resonable prospect of remedy, and they will be as zealous, and sacrifice as much in order to remove it, as the Free Trader can possibly wish them to do: but they will not dissolve the Union for the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, or for the passage of the California bill.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN AT THE TOMB OF SILAS WRIGHT.

The only public appearance which Mr. Van Buren has made for some time, was his attendance lately in Weybridge, Vermont, at the dedication of a monument to the memory of Silas Wright.

General Wool delivered an address on the occasion. There were some thousands of persons present. The General attended Mrs. Senator Phelps to the ground; Mr. Van Buren led Mrs. Wright; Mr. Blair, of Washington, Mrs. Jewett; followed by other friends of the departed Statesman. His brothers and sisters from a distance were also present. Silas Wright's memory deserves this honor.—Though we differed from him widely, we always honored his talents, his integrity of purpose and the illustration of his principles in the simplicity and consistency of his former life. This monument is beautifully situated. It exhibits a simple inscription, with a medallion head of its illustrious subject in white marble, and large as life, and its locality overlooks a beautiful prospect of New England scenery such as his boyhood loved. The graves of his parents, who each died at the advanced age of eighty-four, are near by, and thus to his relatives and friends, this is thrice hallowed ground.

On the death of Sir Robert Peel, the London Times, in one of those brilliant articles for which it is famous, drew a parallel between the dead Statesman and the living Lord Brougham. It said that Brougham was the more to be pitied of the two, for though still in the flesh, he had outlived public influence and private respect—and moved about politically and morally dead. Similar reflections strike us in contemplating Mr. Van Buren at the tomb of Silas Wright. Even more suddenly than Sir Robert Peel, Silas Wright died, though not by accident; while in a green and unrespected old age, jaunty, pleasant, fat, placid, infamous in the eyes of the party of which he was once the idol, and contented, Mr. Van Buren jogs about to keep up his health, and catch a little excitement. Doubtless, in his utter selfishness, being in good health, he fancied himself a philosopher, when he beheld the crowds at Saratoga, who knew him no more as they once knew him with the "all hail!" Doubtless he thought what a true friend he was, and what a heart he had, when he and Blair stood over the grave of Silas Wright, at this dedication! There was another grave he had stood beside ere this: the grave of his political hopes, and of his promises and obligations to his many friends. He revenged himself upon General Cass, but he died of a suicidal wound inflicted upon himself in the melee. Unlike the buried in the flesh, Mr. Van Buren cannot hope for a resurrection.

When the Whigs in the heyday of Mr. Van Buren's Locofoco popularity, proclaimed that he was a person utterly selfish and unprincipled in his politics, how Locofocoism frothed at the mouth—it grew rabid with the denial. What says Locofocoism now? The watch-dogs of the party have bayed him forth, the lion skin of Jacksonism has fallen from his slick shoulders, and the old fox (?) has been earthed forever at Kinderhook. He may steal forth on some sunny day to funerals, and find safety if not countenance in the sacredness of the occasion, as the Jews of old did in their cities of refuge, but that is all.

Here we could draw a moral—who could not? From the Presidency, the highest office in the world, Mr. Van Buren did not retire. He fell!—and what a fall! Still the love of his party followed him; but he turned tail on them because they would not do battle again under his defeated banner, and he fell even with them, deep down into the "Slough of Despond,"—deep down into the unfathomable depths of scorn and ridicule—which is heaped upon him at party dinner celebrations, where his name used to be a hurra of itself—deep down into utter forgetfulness, except when his name is called up to point a moral, as on the present occasion, and then the lethean waters in all memories settle over it again, and soon will settle over it forever.

New Postmaster.—Mr. James G. Burr has been appointed, and confirmed by the Senate, Postmaster of Wilmington, in the place of Daniel Dickson, Esq., removed.

Wilmington Chronicle.

An Epitaph.—The following inscription adorned the tomb stone of the late Miss Amelia Angelica Brown:

"She went into the country
To see her mother,
But Death took her
Instead of another."

DO YOU BELIEVE IT?

Some say that Mary's breast is steel—
The lying rascals have forgotten,
That bosoms now have ceased to feel,
And why? because they're made of cotton.

ELOQUENCE.

The Eagle—The Proud Bird—An Extensive Feat of the Feathered King.—We remember that during the session of forty-five, Mr. Bedinger, in the course of a speech on the Oregon question, acquired for himself the appellation of the Harper's Ferry Eagle. In one of his flights of fancy he alluded to that proud bird, described its gyrations, its eyes, its wings, and its flight to the empyrean, far above clouds, into the unexplored regions of space; and his apostrophe was so impassioned that a blind man could almost see the rapid movements of the feathered king. Mr. Starkweather, a western member, brim-full of wit, essayed to criticise the eagle so poetically depicted, and it turned out to be a *buzzard!* The gilt and bronzed eagles displayed in the hall of Representatives, perhaps suggest the *figures* of speech.—However, the eagles of Messrs. Bedinger and Starkweather are not the only ones that fly. On the third of June, Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, while the President's California message was under consideration, said that he would not occupy the time of the House by speaking, and gave notice that he should print his speech. This he did, a few days afterwards, and as we have just seen a copy of it, an extract may not be uninteresting:

"Do I not," he asked, "at this appalling moment, hear the eagle, the bird of liberty, cry out and say, "I have seen laurel after laurel gathered; I have heard the words liberty, liberty, victory, victory, reverberating over all the land? I have seen our stars and stripes wave; yes, proudly wave. I have seen them unfurled by the north and south. I have seen the citizens of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and other northern States, mingle with the citizens of the sunny south, of the Carolinas, Georgia, the Old Dominion, and their southern sisters, not in strife against, but in defence of each other. I have seen acqusition after acquisition made throughout their joint efforts.—(and here comes the grand climax,)—until *I can now place my feet upon the Gulf of Mexico, flap my wings in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and dip my bill in the crystal streams of the Columbia.*'" The speech was patriotic throughout.

This mammoth eagle out flies Bedinger's, and it is not to be compared with the insignificant harpy of Starkweather. Barnum will probably try to catch him for his Museum!

LORD BROUGHAM'S VISIT.—Lord Brougham having announced his intention of visiting the United States, the "London Punch" favors his Lordship with a letter of introduction to Brother Jonathan, from which the following is an extract:—

You will, I know—for Jonathan is a-bounding in hospitality, with a heart as flowing and free as his Mississippi—you will, I know, give a magnificent welcome to Brougham. But, pray, understand this, it may save us a future war—we will not lose our Brougham. I know Henry's ardent, impulsive temperament. You will be giving him a public banquet; and there, and then, after a gorgeous description of the mighty energies of your mighty country—after claiming Saxon brotherhood with all of you—he will insist—(and I know the force, the subtlety of his eloquence too well, not to be aware that it will cause you a struggle—a very severe struggle to refuse the favor)—he will insist upon being immediately made an American citizen. But for the extraordinary astuteness (B. has been heard to call it 'd—d cross obstinacy') of Mr. Cremieux, our Brougham would at this moment have been a French citizen!—in danger, it may be, of the next presidency; and—by the way—should *you* naturalize him, I wouldn't give yourself much chance of a re-election. You will therefore be on your guard. Our Henry must return to us; his genius is the property of the human race—but his citizenship is with England. Take any jewel out of our crown; take, if you will, our Koh-i-noor, our mountain of light, but not our bodily light of Brougham.

Of course, you will show your guest Niagara; but I put it to you as a vital favor, do not let Henry attempt to jump the falls. Should he insist upon it—which is not at all unlikely—lay the violence of friendly hands upon him, and let him be carried from the spot.

How you will enjoy Brougham after dinner, whilst the American women in the drawing-room will hang upon him, bright and thick as the stars of your spangled banner! There is no man tells a story with a greater fatness of humor—no man sings a song like him; by the way, when he is in full force of spirits, *do*—now, *pray don't miss this*—do ask him to sing *The Three Little Pigs.* You will never forget it; from that moment, *The Three Little Pigs* will become as dear as your national eagle. Moreover, set some of the women on him—if, which it is not at all unlikely, he do not volunteer it—to do the conjuring trick of *The Chestnuts in Chancery.* It has had wonderful success with us during the present season; so much so that the Queen and her Prince invited Brougham to Windsor Castle to play the trick before themselves and children, although, (but you, my dear Taylor, in your free and generous country, you have little idea of the malignity of party interest,) although all notice of the visit and its object, was, it is supposed, by the influence of L—d J—n R—ll, meanly excluded from the *Court Circular.*

Brougham will do you much good, and I earnestly hope that the sea voyage and American air will brace him up for the next half century. Such human gold with all its alloy rarely enriches the generations of men. By the way, I know Henry's philosophical curiosity, his thirst for knowledge; therefore do not let him too frequently test your gin-sling, your mint-julep, your cobblers, and all that variety of drinks it is a part of the glory of the American genius to offer to lips of a bacchinial nature.

Brougham has promised me to present this to you in his cosmopolite travelling-dress. Isn't it significant, nay, epigrammatic? His coat, half the union-jack of England—half the tri-color of France. His waistcoat embroidered with the American eagle, and his trousers the American stripes!

Cherish, honor, love our Henry, and for your love to him, accept the increased admiration of

Yours ever,
PUNCH, 85 Fleet street.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

North Carolina Election.

Official Vote for Governor.

We copy from the Raleigh Times the Official Vote for Governor. The Times obtained it from the Office of the Secretary of State, and says it "may be relied upon as correct."

The new Counties are included in those from which they were taken.

	1848.		1850.	
	Manly.	Reid.	Manly.	Reid.
Anson,	1049	490	1043	502
Ashe,	551	782	604	687
Beaufort,	857	512	814	537
Bertie,	524	370	526	431
Bladen,	281	516	311	561
Brunswick,	391	194	366	260
Buncombe,	924	644	1035	649
Burke,	1299	396	1341	344
Cabarrus,	743	377	693	412
Caldwell,	589	138	640	147
Camden,	489	80	497	85
Carteret,	407	365	415	361
Caswell,	263	1081	263	1144
Chatham,	935	781	1149	896
Cherokee,	582	247	713	230
Chowan,	293	228	284	223
Cleaveland,	425	727	247	829
Columbus,	175	410	165	474
Craven,	742	730	609	541
Cumberland,	578	1023	602	1310
Currituck,	177	583	185	457
Davidson,	1096	669	1159	699
Davie,	542	391	577	313
Duplin,	218	921	226	1035
Edgecombe,	104	1406	88	1481
Franklin,	319	673	311	694
Gates,	371	390	397	367
Granville,	1016	946	984	974
Greene,	207	315	317	342
Guilford,	1567	442	1772	526
Halifax,	601	507	485	536
Haywood,	412	430	508	399
Henderson,	656	227	664	272
Hertford,	330	173	270	171
Hyde,	469	298	422	216
Iredell,	1376	458	1019	279
Johnston,	720	814	638	849
Jones,	215	181	221	182
Lenoir,	196	455	255	476
Lincoln,	832	1877	699	1092
Macon,	451	352	484	399
Martin,	339	557	313	595
Mecklenburg,	698	1068	670	1132
Montgomery,	609	86	631	171
Moore,	544	556	671	589
Nash,	106	887	80	969
New Hanover,	275	1015	258	1187
Northampton,	512	500	489	524
Onslow,	176	653	186	715
Orange,	1744	1726	1634	1855
Pasquotank,	474	176	399	247
Perquimons,	306	265	347	291
Person,	360	578	329	577
Pitt,	589	571	591	583
Randolph,	1199	313	1334	354
Richmond,	545	68	680	141
Robeson,	581	623	562	626
Rockingham,	340	968	337	1107
Rowan,	827	696	890	649
Rutherford,	1265	439	500	907
Sampson,	530	692	507	853
Stanly,	746	26	834	18
Stokes,	1003	1223	1060	1432
Surry,	1090	12 6	1017	1392
Tyrrell,	336	106	353	131
Wake,	991	1293	979	1450
Warren,	172	630	183	689
Washington,	358	182	189	291
Wayne,	264	1097	221	1091
Wilkes,	1299	309	1373	314
Yancey,	357	634	436	632
	42,340	41,486	42,071	44,845
	41,486		42,071	
	854		2,774	

"Choose rather to leave your children well instructed than rich: for the hopes of the learned are better than the riches of the ignorant."

[Epictetus.

MADAME CLEMENT'S
Classical Institute for Young Ladies,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Session of the Institute will commence on the 1st day of October 1850.

The various Literary and Scientific Departments, as also those of Languages, Music, and Painting, will be superintended by the Principal, aided by a full and competent Board of Teachers.

The Institution will this year be furnished with a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus; also a Library for the use of the day scholars as well as boarders.

Lectures on Chemistry will be delivered by a gentleman of acknowledged merit, who has been in the habit of lecturing in many of the best Northern schools.

Prof. Mandeville's series of Reading Books will be introduced in the school, under the special direction of a lady taught by himself. This system, which is very little known here, has been adopted in all the best schools at the North, and is considered of more practical value, as a means of making correct readers, than any other work of the kind ever published.

Terms for Boarders.

Board and Tuition, per annum,	$184 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano, per Session,	$20 00
Use of " "	8 2 50
Drawing and Water colors,	10 00
Painting in oil,	20 00
Washing,	9 00
Tuition in French for the advanced class,	10 00
Tuition " younger pupils,	7 00

All other Foreign Languages at Professors' charges.

It is expected that each scholar will pay a small charge for Pew rent, not exceeding $3 50 per annum.

Terms for Day Scholars in First Department.

Tuition in English, per Session,	$20 00
In Second Department.	
Tuition in English, per Session,	$16 00
Extra Charges for Day Scholars.	
Pens, Ink, Report, &c., per Session,	$1 00
Fuel for the season (payable in October,)	2 00

Other extras the same as for boarders.

Bills in all cases to be paid in advance.

Sept. 3, 1850. 36-1m

IMPERIAL & OOLONG TEA, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE

HYSON TEA, for sale by S. J HINSDALE

BURNING FLUID, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22tf

GAINES & RICHES,
Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
SYCAMORE ST.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate

PIANO FORTES,

to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1850.

THE ADJUSTMENT BILLS PASSED!

The failure of the Northern Mails leaving us without any late intelligence from Washington, we are indebted to the Raleigh Register for the following Telegraphic Despatches:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1850.

The House of Representatives again reconsidered, on yesterday, the vote by which the Texas Boundary Bill was lost on Thursday, *and finally passed it*, by a majority of TEN. The vote by which Boyd's amendment had been rejected was also reconsidered, and included in the Bill, as passed!!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—3¼ o'clock, P. M.

The House has gone to work in earnest. *The Bill for the admission of California has just passed by a vote of* 150 *to* 56.

It will thus be seen that all the bills embraced in Mr. Clay's Compromise have been passed by the House by large majorities. The passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill by a large majority, of which there can be but little doubt, will complete the series of measures necessary to a final settlement.

It now remains for Texas to accept or refuse the proposals of the United States. That she will accept a proposition supported by her Senators and Representatives, we have but little doubt, and we trust ere long to have the gratification of announcing that all danger of a collision between the United States and Texas has been avoided.

The Wilmington Journal and other Locofoco papers exhibit a most holy horror of the action of the Whig press in publishing extracts from Abolition papers, showing their rejoicings over Reid's election. But the Journal forgets that "turn about is fair play." A year ago it was the common practice of the Standard and other organs of the democracy to quote these papers against the whigs. Then as now, they were fond of representing, not one man, but the whole Whig party of the South as untrue to their interests; but now that a Whig paper has dared to adopt the same plan of warfare, it is denounced as giving aid and comfort to the abolitionists.

Is there no way of pleasing the Democracy? Is every action of the Whig party, even if it has been previously recommended by their opponents, to be denounced? Under such circumstances "it is indeed hard to preserve a calm equanimity." Why did not the Journal rebuke the Standard for "giving currency to miserable, contemptible falsehoods, extracted from Northern abolition papers?" Why did it not as Whig papers have done in this instance, deny that the inference drawn by the Abolitionists from Reid's election, was correct? deny that the State or any party in the State, was to be considered as "untrue to the South," as allies of Abolitionists?

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The election of delegates to the Convention for revising the State Constitution, has resulted in the choice of 53 Whigs, 62 Democrats, and 18 non-descripts. The change of the basis of representation was a prominent question, and it is supposed that 63 advocates and 72 opponents of the change are elected. The Richmond Times says: "A majority of nine is fully large enough to secure the establishment of the mixed basis, and, as we have before remarked, we are fully convinced, that, if the Convention will adopt that basis in the Constitution, it will be ratified by a large majority of the people; and then, it is to be hoped, the question would be finally banished from our popular and Legislative discussions."

DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.—The "lion hearted" of Cumberland celebrated the election of David S. Reid on the night of the 3d of September. We had intended to give for the amusement of our readers some sketch of the sayings and doings of the unterrified, but as our democratic neighbor has sufficiently burlesqued the whole affair, we yield the palm of victory to him, and will only chronicle a few interesting incidents which seem to have escaped the attention of the Carolinian.

With many of these incidents we were much charmed, but with none were we more pleased than with the excellent taste displayed in the selection of several deserted Whigs, to glorify a triumph won by the assistance of Whigs of a similar stamp.

We believe that every orator who addressed the crowd took occasion to inform the unterrified that for their triumph they were indebted to the influence of the Free Schools!—probably founding the remark upon the excellent spelling and the strict observance of grammatical rules displayed in the manufacture of Transparencies. If Free Schools teach people to use such an exclamation as the following—"North Carolina has awoke,"—or such spelling as "*Equeal* Rights,"—to say nothing of the Counties hitherto unheard of, but for whose existence a German Artist is blamed,—then we pray to be delivered from any more Free Schools! We would also, very respectfully inquire whether Latin is taught at the Free Schools, for if it is, certain members of the democracy who adopted a Latin phrase as *the motto of the party*, most signally failed to profit by the instruction received. It is even whispered by certain malicious persons that the name of *Washington* was incorrectly printed and defaced! but we suppose this also will be charged upon that unfortunate German. Verily the democracy and their orators have singular notions of "the influence of Free Schools."

But enough of all this; a brief sketch of a "speech as was a speech" shall close our remarks on the jubilee, at which the Carolinian poetically tells us that,

"The booming cannon announced the fact,
That Whiggery was flat of its back."

Our orator informed the assembled democracy that they had gathered themselves together on the very same spot which was hallowed by the recollections of the past, and occupied by their sires in '75, when they declared their independence of European despotism, and cut loose the ties which bound them to a European monarchy. In terms of most pathetic eloquence his audience were informed that the spirits of their fathers were looking down from heaven and rejoicing over the deeds of their sons—but with singular perverseness or a lamentable forgetfulness he neglected to inform them that,

"The spirits above were the spirits divine,
Whilst the spirits below were the spirits of ——"

water perhaps—though we are not altogether certain.

The orator concluded with a burst of eloquence distinguished alike by its generosity of sentiment and the classic purity of its language. He said that there were those who doubted that the triumph was solely a democratic triumph, but to all such, in the language of one of old, he would say, "doubt on and be d—d." (This we suppose, was meant for the peculiar benefit of the Carolinian, the Chairman of the Locofoco meeting, and all incredulous Whigs.)

The procession then moved off, amidst the shouts of the democracy and the squalling of several children; who, we suppose, being out without the knowledge of their mothers, were doubtless frightened at the orator's threats of the damnation to come.

LOYALTY TO THE SOUTH.—It has become common among politicians of a certain class to speak of the Whig party as untrue to the South, to themselves and to their own interests. The charge has been so often denied and disproved, that we should not trouble ourselves to notice it, but for the fact that one of the Orators at the democratic celebration in this town devoted his entire speech, (so far as we heard it) to insinuations of a similar character. Now, from most democrats, we should have expected nothing better; but the gentleman to whom we allude, has long sustained a reputation for fairness and justice, has always received the respect of the Whig party and on many occasions has been honored with the support of the Whigs of Cumberland. We say that from him we expected justice at least; and it is with much regret, that we acknowledge, that our expectation was not fulfilled.

Any intention to say aught that might be offensive to his defeated opponents was repeatedly disclaimed. But in the face of his disclaimer, the whole speech was devoted to proving that Southern Rights were only safe in the hands of the democracy, and asserting by implication if not in so many words, that the Whig party were not true to the South, and that the interests of the South would not be secure in the charge of Southern Whigs. He said that North Carolina would no longer be found voting side by side with Vermont and Rhode Island; but he neglected to tell his audience, that if she voted the democratic ticket, she would stand side by side with Maine and New Hampshire—New Hampshire, whose Locofoco Senator is a bolder and more uncompromising abolitionist than even Wm. H. Seward, who was so bitterly denounced, whilst not a man spoke in condemnation of David Wilmot and Martin Van Buren. Oh no! *their* democracy was unquestioned; none but the rascally whigs are to be denounced as abolitionists!

Now, we hesitate not to say, that the constant assertion of this charge against the Whig party of North Carolina and of the whole South, has contributed far more than any other cause, to raise up the abolition party, to increase their demands and to precipitate upon us those wrongs which have weakened the bonds of Union and still threaten its destruction. The course of the Whig party has ever been regulated by a sincere desire to preserve the Union and the Constitution. They have never indulged in useless bluster nor so far yielded to the blindness of passion as to counsel secession, to advocate disunion—they have never engaged in the foolish occupation of ultimatum manufacturing, nor of laying down platforms upon which they could not and did not intend to stand. Their motto has ever been "the Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," and such we trust it will continue to be, so long as we can remain in the Union with safety and honor.

We have as keen a sense of injuries received and wrongs sustained, as the most ultra Locofoco. But so long as we can hope that those wrongs will be redressed, so long as there is a chance of wisdom and moderation and patriotism presiding over the deliberations of Congress, so long as there is a prospect of a satisfactory adjustment, the Whig party will not give up the cause of the Union and the Constitution. When the Northern people finally refuse to do us justice, when the Congress of the United States refuses to enact laws for securing our rights and redressing our grievances, it will be time for the Whig party to unite with the most ultra in defence of Southern Rights and Southern Honor. When the day of trial comes, the Southern people will see that the Whig party is true to the South and to itself; that it is, as it ever has been, first and foremost in defending the right and in repelling the wrong. But until every means of reconciliation has been tried, until every effort to preserve the Union and the Constitution has been made, it will continue in that course of moderation and conservatism, which has already secured the passage by Southern and Northern votes, of a series of measures satisfactory to the great body of the Southern people.

The Whigs of 1776 used every means to avoid the Revolution, and tried every plan to effect a reconciliation with their Foreign rulers. And shall it be said that their descendants dissolved a Union with their own brethren, without an earnest effort to preserve the institutions of their Fathers? We trust not. So long as we can consistently, we go for the Union. But "when the argument is exhausted and we stand to our arms," let those who are so fond of shouting treason, who hesitate not to charge a noble and patriotic party with treachery and cowardice, look to it that their bullying and blustering be not put to shame by those whom they now ridicule and denounce.

A "NEW MISERY."—A correspondent of the Southern Press, over the signature of "Randolph of Roanoke" is giving instructions to the people on the "Right of Secession." His articles on the subject being of the moderate length of three or four columns each, are dedicated to the President, accompanied by the very modest request, that the President should read them all! In allusion to this, the Louisville Journal says:—"a voluptuous Roman Emperor offered a premium for a new pleasure without success. If Mr. Fillmore had offered a premium for a new source of misery then 'Randolph of Roanoke' would certainly get it."

THE RECEPTION OF JENNY LIND.—The New York papers are filled with accounts of the reception of the Prima Donna. It is stated that the multitude assembled by thousands on the wharves to welcome the Steamer and its distinguished passenger, and that not even the arrival of the most distinguished patriots and soldiers has called forth more enthusiasm. The pathway over which she trod, we are told, "was spread with carpets, and surrounded by friendly faces, who again and again, *notwithstanding it was Sunday*, made the air ring with shouts of welcome." Thousands of people followed her to the Irving House, and during the afternoon Broadway in front of the Hotel was occupied by crowds of people.

The indications are that our Northern fellow-citizens will again disgrace themselves and their country as they did when this country was visited by Dickens. With the New York Express, "we do hope that the American public, while giving this gifted and excellent lady a truly American welcome, will not forget the respect due to their country and to themselves. As the acknowledged Queen of Song throughout the world, and one of the noblest of her sex for private virtues, great attentions are due to her genius and her moral worth; but there is danger in the present state of enthusiasm of doing something more than this."

RATHER SEVERE CRITICISM.—In a late number of the English Court Journal, is the following notice of a poem. We know not whether it is properly bestowed in this instance, but we do know, that it might with justice be applied to more than half the poetry of the present day:

"*Sybill: A Soul's History, and other Poems.* By A. J. Minchins. London: Smith, Elden & Co.

Misty absurdity, mere puerility—
Writer deficient in common ability;
Striving to wrap up a nothing in mystery,
Very affectedly called "A Soul's History;
Not a first effort at scribbling inanity,
So says the preface with ill-judging vanity:
List to the merciful sentence we utter, man
Peace to your 'soul,' but your book—to the butter man."

Gov. Manly has appointed L. B. Branch, Esq., of Raleigh a member of the Literary Board, in place of W. N. Edwards, resigned.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, September 2, 1850.

The company is very much thinned, counting now by hundreds, instead of by thousands, but it is still very pleasant. There are about 250 at Union Hall, instead of 450, as there were two weeks ago. In a few days,—by the end of this week,—the hundreds will be reduced to tens. The weather will be too cold, and the place too unfashionable.

This is a wonderfully prosperous and enterprising State. The Erie canal was a work to mark an age. But by its side was soon constructed a rail road. Each near 400 miles long. Even these does not satisfy the wants of the people. And now a still longer and more expensive rail road is being built—a road from the Hudson, a short distance above New York, to Lake Erie, almost parallel with the other works, and intended to compete with them for the trade and travel of the great West. A friend of mine, with his family left New York on Monday morning last at 6½ o'clock, and arrived at Geneva at 10 the same night—346 miles, of which 55 miles were by steamboat. Next Summer, when the whole road will be finished, the trip, 450 miles, will be made in 15 hours. This is wonderful! It is about the time it takes the Stage to go between Raleigh and Fayetteville. The Western terminus of this road will be at Dunkirk, where is the finest harbor on Lake Erie. So numerous and so perfect are the rail roads intersecting all parts of this State, that from 200 to 300 miles travel per day is very common.

Then the productions of the labor of the State are equally worthy of admiration. To say nothing of the manufactures of all kinds, from the finest cloths down to an axe-helve or a broom handle,—such crops of grain, such large and fat cattle, such delicious butter, are not to be found in any part of the country in which I have been. I learn that there is one county in this State which will have this year a surplus of wheat for sale of one million of bushels. Can any suppose that these immense productions of all sorts, of agriculture and the mechanic arts, would ever have been here but for the facilities of transportation which the canals and rail roads and plank roads afford? If they do, they are greatly mistaken. The improvements in the means of getting to market are the cause, even more than the consequence, of this immense production, this life and vigor which are manifest in all this region.

I am happy to say, that it is the concurrent opinion of several of our citizens who have ridden and walked over the Plank Road here, that it is not near so well constructed as ours at home. I need not say that the system is highly popular here.

An ex-member of Congress from this State informs me that he is confident the people of this State would sustain their members in supporting the adjustment measures now before Congress. He regrets to see that it is likely they will generally oppose those measures. He says that the intelligence of the State is generally opposed to the abolitionists and their vile schemes.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 2d, Mr. Clemens of Ala. presented the Resolutions of a public meeting, held in Montgomery, Ala. on the subject of slavery, declaring what they believe to be the constitutional rights of the South, and their purpose of upholding those rights, and urging the adoption of the Missouri Compromise line of 36° 30', as the proper basis for the adjustment of this question. In presenting the Resolution,

Mr. Clemens said: I have had these resolutions in my possession for more than a week, but have been prevented from presenting them by serious indisposition. The resolutions are of the usual character of those recently adopted by Southern meetings, except that they go on to denounce by implication the action of the Senate in the settlement of the Texas boundary. Now, sir, I hold that those gentlemen had a perfect right to request me to present these resolutions; but considering the votes you and I have given upon this question of boundary, they had no right to expect me to present them in silence. I therefore take occasion to say that, however respectable that meeting may have been, in my opinion it does not reflect the sentiments of more than one-tenth of the people of Alabama. This is not the issue the people desire to make, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Montgomery meeting have mistaken public opinion. A clear invasion of southern rights, I hope the people of Alabama will be always ready to resist, but they are not prepared to fight the flames of civil war because a proposition has been made to Texas to settle a question of disputed boundary by mutual agreement. If a wrong has been done, the remedy is in the hands of Texas, and I think she is competent to judge for herself what her honor and her interests demand.

I add, further, that however much respect the members of that meeting may be entitled to, and however kindly I may be disposed to regard them, I must think the Senate of the United States, with the means of information in their possession, quite as well qualified to decide correctly the matters in dispute.

The Bounty lands Bill was then debated at length, by Messrs. Mason, Shields, Turney, Underwood, Davis of Miss. and Dawson.

On motion, the bill was postponed, and the Senate went into Executive session, after some time spent in which, the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, the House bill, providing for the survey and making donations of lands to settlers in Oregon, was debated at some length by Messrs. Badger, Douglass, Davis of Miss, Downs and Benton.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the bill was postponed, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Clay spoke in explanation of the bill, and offered several important amendments which were adopted.

Mr. Pearce moved to amend the bill by providing that if any free person or persons should lecture or attempt to entice away any slaves residing in the District, they shall be liable to indictment in the Criminal Court in the District of Columbia, and upon conviction, shall be imprisoned, not more than ten nor less than two years; also, that if the slave or slaves succeeded in escaping, any person convicted of aiding their escape, or of harboring or enticing them shall be sentenced by the same court to pay the value of the slaves to the owner: and providing further, that the corporations and levy courts of the District shall have power to forbid any free negroes from coming to reside within their jurisdictional limits, or that if they came to reside therein, and refused compliance with the laws for their regulation, their removal may be enforced by fine or imprisonment with labor, or either.

After debate between Messrs. Pearce, Pratt, Clay, Butler and Phelps, the question was taken and the amendment adopted by a large majority, and on motion the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Clay, the bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia was postponed until Tuesday the 10th.

The Post office appropriation bill was then taken up, the amendments in Committee of the whole agreed to, and the bill ordered to its third reading.

After some further discussion on uninteresting matters the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, the Post Office Appropriation Bill was passed.

Several other bills of no general interest were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Boyd moved a suspension of the rules, in order that he might introduce a Resolution to make the Senate's Texas Boundary Bill the special order for Tuesday, and to continue in order on each day at 12 M. until disposed of.

The Rules were suspended, and Mr. Boyd's Resolution was adopted.

Mr. Van Dyke moved a suspension of the Rules, that he might offer a Resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill affording better protection to American manufactures, and to return to specific duties.

The yeas and nays being demanded, Mr. Van Dyke's motion was negatived.

Mr. King moved a suspension of the Rules, that he might offer a Resolution directing the same Committee to report a bill increasing the protection to the iron interest. The question being taken, the motion was rejected—Yeas 85, Nays 104.

On Tuesday, the Texas Boundary Bill was taken up, the pending question being Mr. Root's proposition to insert the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Daniel moved a substitute for Mr. Root's amendment. He moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to report with the said bill a provision "extending the constitution and general laws of the United States to all territory belonging to the United States acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and to extend the principle of non-intervention to said territory." Mr. Daniel was sorry to be compelled to depart from his usual silence, but he thought this subject one of unusual importance. He was not a disunionist: but he intended to protect his rights in the Union if he could, out of it if he must. He considered the bill a scheme to dismember Texas of a portion of her territory, and he could not vote for it.

Mr. McDowell addressed the House in opposition to the Proviso. He appealed most eloquently to Northern members to join with him and others in putting down dissensions.

Mr. Holmes next obtained the floor, and spoke for an hour against the admission of California and against the abolition of slavery.

Mr. McLane moved to commit the bill, and then on this motion moved the previous question; pending the seconding of which, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the debate on the Texas bill was resumed, the pending question being the motion of Mr. McLane to commit the bill, upon which the previous question had been demanded.

Mr. Cable moved that the bill and the pending amendments be laid upon the table: but the motion was rejected—Yeas 30, Nays 168.

The question being taken on Mr. McLane's motion to commit, it was agreed to; but the vote being afterwards re-considered, the motion was rejected.

The yeas and nays were then demanded on the amendment of Mr. Clingman, to form the territory of Colorado out of the Southern part of California; and the vote being taken, it was rejected—Yeas 69, Nays 130.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Boyd, to add to the bill, the Senate bill establishing a government for New Mexico; and the vote being taken it was also rejected—Yeas 98, Nays 106.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to its third reading, and it was decided in the negative—Yeas 80, Nays 106.

Mr. Boyd moved a re-consideration, pending the question on which, the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the Texas Bill was again taken up, and Mr. Boyd moved to re-consider the vote by which the Bill was rejected: the motion was adopted—yeas 131, nays 75.

Mr. Grinnell of Mass. moved a re-consideration of the vote by which Mr. Boyd's amendment had been defeated; and the motion was agreed to—yeas 106, nays 99.

After the rejection of many amendments, Mr. Boyd's amendment to the Bill was adopted, and the question then being taken upon ordering the Bill to its third reading, it was negatived—yeas 99, nays 107.

Mr. Howard moved to re-consider, but the Speaker decided that the Bill having already been re-considered, the motion was not in order.

Mr. Howard appealed from the decision of the Chair, pending the question on which, the House adjourned.

(The failure of the Northern mail leaves us without later news from Washington.)

FIRE.—On Saturday morning, the 7th inst., the residence of Mrs. Hugh Campbell, on Gillespie Street was destroyed by fire. Most of the furniture was saved.

PHRENOLOGY.—Dr. Crane, of New Orleans, is now in this place. He will lecture on the science of Phrenology, and to all who desire it, will make known their qualities, good, bad and indifferent. Our exchanges speak highly of his skill.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—A free colored man named William Lomack died in this vicinity on Saturday last. He served as a regular soldier throughout the whole Revolutionary War, and drew a Pension up to the time of his death. He is said to have been *one hundred and four years of age!*

TEMPERANCE PAPERS.—The Communicator, published in this town has been enlarged; and further improvements are proposed by its enterprising Editor.

The Spirit of the Age has also been greatly enlarged and otherwise improved.

Mr. Mayhew has issued a Prospectus, proposing improvements in the Newbernian, and adding to its present title, that of the "North Carolina Advocate."

Messrs. R. H. Brown and B. Craven propose the publication of a literary periodical to be called "The Evergreen." Mr. Brown is at present the Editor of the Ashborough Herald, and Mr. Craven the Editor of the Southern Index, published at the same place. All letters, &c. must be addressed to R. H. Brown, Ashborough, N. C.

We are indebted to the Hon. Geo. E. Badger for several valuable public documents; and to the Hon. J. P. Caldwell for a bound volume containing the President's Message and accompanying documents.

NOTICES LOST.

THE Subscriber has lost or mislaid a small Pocket Book, containing the following Notes, to-wit: One note against William McLeod and Arch'd McQueen, for $96 or thereabouts, dated the last of July 1844. One Note against Bennet R. Jackson, for about $30, dated in March 1844. One note against John L. McColl, for $19, made payable to Angus McLaurin; one ditto against John L. McColl, made payable to Daniel McKinnon, for $7 50, dates not recollected. One note against Major Daniel McNeill, made payable to John Everett, for $7, dated July 1844.—The first described note is made payable to John L. Fairly, Guardian of Effy Jane Fairly; the second made payable to John L. Fairly. The makers of said notes are forewarned and cautioned not to pay the same to any person except myself.

JOHN L. FAIRLY.

Richmond Co., Sept. 2, 1850. 36-3w

The Dublin Nation publishes a long letter from young Meagher, the Irish exile, now a prisoner at Van Dieman's land. After describing the cottage in which he resides, he goes on to say:

My landlady is a devout Wesleyan, an amiable female, of stupendous proportions and proportionate loquacity. Her husband is a Wesleyan, too, a shoe-maker by trade, and a spectre in appearance—so much so, indeed, that the wife may be styled, with the strictest geometrical propriety, his "better half" and three-quarters. Upon coming to terms with them in the first instance—that is, when I had the two front rooms and they had the two back ones—an agreeable dialogue took place, of which the following may be considered a fair report:

"Sir," said Mrs. Anderson, sticking a pin into the sleeve of her gown, and spreading down her apron before her.

"Well, ma'am," says I.

"Why, sir," says she; "you see how it is, me and my husband be Wesleyans, and we don't like a-cooking on Sundays, and so if it don't matter to you, sir, we'd a soon not dress you any meat on that day, for we're commanded to rest and do no work upon the Sabbath, and that you see sir, is just how it is."

"As to that," I replied, "I don't much mind having a cold dinner upon Sundays, but then, there are the potatoes! Potatoes, you know, Mrs. Anderson, are very insipid when cold."

This was a difficulty of great magnitude. Mrs. Anderson paused, and swelled up immensely. When the swelling subsided a little, she cast an inquiring glance at her husband, as if to implore him for a text, a note, or a comment, to help her out of a difficulty, in which, like a sudden deluge, the conflicting ideas of a boiled potato and the day of rest had involved her.

The glance had the desired effect. Mr. Anderson took off his spectacles, held them with crossed hands reverently before him, threw back his head, threw up his eyes, and fixing them intently upon a remarkable constellation of flies, close to a bacon hook above him, see-ned to inquire from it, in the absence of the stars, a solution of the difficulty.

A moment's consultation sufficed; a new light descended upon Mr. Anderson, and yielding to the inspiration of the moment, he pronounced it to be his opinion that a boiled potato would not break the Sabbath, and "in that, or any other way, he'd be happy to serve the gen'l'm'n."

Here is an extract in the pathetically patriotic vein.

"Oh! should hearts grow faint at home, and, in the cold dark current of despair or grief, fling down the hope they once waved like a sacred torch on high, tell them that here, in this strange land, and in the loneliest haunts and pathways of it—here, by the shores of a lake where as yet no sail has sparkled, and few sounds of human life as yet have scared the wild swan, or startled the black snake from its nest—tell them that here, upon a lone, lone spot in the far Southern Seas, there are prayers, full of confidence and faith, and love, offered up for Ireland's cause; and that the belief in her redemption and her glory has accompanied her sons to their place of exile, and there, like some beautiful and holy charm, abides with them, filling the days of their humble solitude with calm light and joyous melodies, and visions of serene and radiant loveliness!"

POPPING THE QUESTION.

Mr. Editor: As the following letters did in fact pass between a lady and gentleman upon a tender subject, I send them to you for publication, as they will afford your readers considerable amusement, and will also teach those who are lovingly inclined, to do up the delicate matter upon scriptural principles:

Letter of the Gentleman to the Lady.

Romans 1 ch. from the 9th to the 12th verses inclusive. "For God is my witness, whom I serve with my spirit in the gospel of his son, that without ceasing I make mention of you always in my prayers, making request, if by any means now at length I might have a prosperous journey by the will of God to come in unto you; for I long to see you; that I may impart unto you some spiritual gift to the end ye may be established. That is, that I may be comforted together with you, be the mutual faith both of you and me."

Please to give me an answer as soon as convenient. Most affectionately yours, &c.

To which the Lady by letter replieds

Luke 14th chapter, part of the 18th verse. "I pray thee have me excused."

Boston Journal.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 10.

Brandy, p'ch,	45	a 50	Lard,	6¼	a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50	a 55	Leather, sole,	20½	a
Beeswax,	20	a 22	Lead, bar,	6½	a 7
Bacon,	8	a 8½	Molasses,	25	a 30
Bagging,	15	a 20	Nails, cut,	5	a
Cotton,	11½	a 12	Oats,	40	a
Corn,	80	a 85	Oil, Linseed,	90	a
Coffee,	11	a 11½	Powder,	5 00	a 6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾	a 2
Copperas,	2½	a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6	a 9
Candles, E. F.	15	a	Do. loaf,	11	a 12½
Flour,	6	a 6½	Salt, sack,	1 50	a
Feathers,	28	a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45	a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25	a	Shingles,	2	a 2½
Hides, green,	3	a 4½	Tallow,	10	a
Ditto, dry,	6	a 10	Wheat,	90	a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,	35	a 36
Do. English,	3½	a 4	Wool,	11	a 12½
Indigo,	1	a 1½	White Lead,	2	a 2½
Lime,	1 75	a 2 00			

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 11¾ to 12. Flour has declined, sells at 6 to 6¼, and dull. Bacon has advanced, sells at 8 to 8½. Corn 80 to 85.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 8 cts., market well supplied. Lard 9 to 10. Corn 72 to 75. No Fayetteville Flour in market; Northern brands 6 50 to 8 00. No sales of River Lumber; Flooring Boards 11 00 to 11 50. Timber—Shipping 8 00 to 9 00, prime Mill 6 00 to 7 30, ordinary 4 50 to 5 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 80, Virgin 1 90. Spirits 23½.

At Charleston, Cotton 11¼ to 13—extremes. At Columbia, 10 to 12¼—extremes.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,088,879 bales, against 2,733,789 last year. Deficiency 644,910.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have just received, and are now receiving at our old stand, North corner of Market square, a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, embracing nearly every article kept in that line; also, fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. We solicit an early call from our former customers, friends, and the public generally, as we shall endeavor to please in styles and prices.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1850. 36-5w

Carolinian and Communicator 5 w.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SOLUTION OF A RIDDLE.

The New York Express says: The celebrated Anna Seward left in her will a bequest of £50 sterling, to be given to the person who should solve the following riddle. We believe the reward has never been claimed:

"The noblest object in the works of art;
The brightest gem that nature can impart;
The point essential in a lawyer's case,
The well known signal in the time of peace;
The farmer's prompter when he drives the plough,
The soldier's duty and the lover's vow;
The planet seen between the earth and sun,
The prize that merit never yet has won;
The miser's treasure and the badge of Jews,
The wife's ambition and the parson's dues.

Now, if your noble spirit can divine
A corresponding word for every line,
By the first letters quickly will be shown
An ancient city of no small renown."

SOLUTION.

What object nobler than the ship
That rode the Deluge wave?
Than *Light* what brighter gem can be
That nature ever gave?
The lawyer's case at last must turn
On *Evidence* alone,
And through the earth as signs of peace,
The *Cross* to all is known.
The farmer's prompter sure must be
Th' *Abundance* of his grain,
And *Non-resistance* is the oath
By troops and lovers ta'en.
Fair *Delia's* face between the earth.
And Sol's bright lamp appears,
And *Riches* are that prize unknown
Which merit seldom wears.
Bright *Ingots* fill the miser's dream
And load the Jewish chest,
While an *Annuity* is wished
By wife, alike, and priest.

My "noble spirit" thus with ease divines
The corresponding words for all your lines:
Your prize I claim—the money, and the fame,
For *Alexandria* is the city's name.

ARTHUR J. STANSBURY.

A rk
L ight
E vidence
X (the Cross)
A bundance
N on resistance
D elia
R iches
I ngots
A nnuity

EPIGRAM.

'Friend Tom,' says Ben, 'I've viewed the world around,
Disinterestedness I ne'er have found.'
'I must,' says Tom, 'from your opinion vary,
For I have found it in the Dictionary.'

MARRIED,

In Moore county, by B. Williamson, Esq., Mr. HARMON BREWER, to Miss MARY WALLAS. Also, by C. Dunlap, Esq., Mr. JOHN PARRISH to Miss NANCY McDONALD.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 4—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Josiah Cowles, B Rose & Son, A J King, J Utley, M A Curry, H G Hall, M W McNair & Co, Ray & Pearce, Jenkins & Roberts, J F Chambers & Co, J Winecoff & Co, Arey & Shemwell, D & W McLaurin, Pritchard, Roseborough & Co, J Jessup, H & E J Lilly, Wall & McDonald, S Boon, F D Breece & Son, Hall & Hall, Nathan King, Kendall & Lilly, J McInnis, W E Rounsaville, W S Latta, Brown & James, H L Myrover & Co, Myers & Co, M Townsend, Woolen & Elliott, J & B G Worth, N Gibson, Washington Mining Co, Thos N Finch, J & C J Cowles.

Sept. 5—Steamer Gov Graham, with boat Cumberland in tow, and goods for J & J M Worth, D J McAlister, Washington Mining Co, J W Baker, Boger & Reece, M Townsend, W S Latta, J T Council & Cain, J D Williams, Boger & Maxwell, H L Myrover & Co, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, B Rose & Son, J & B G Worth, Earnhardt & Moss, H Branson & Son, D & W McLaurin, C T Haigh & Son, Wall & McDonald, J R & J Sloan, Dr D P Weir, Marsh & Moffitt, N Gibson, J Worth, J H & J Martine, Brown & James, Summerell & Fowe, Cedar Falls Co, H A London & Co.

Sept 7—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for E L & J A Pemberton, S Boon, A Johnson & Co, Cook & Johnson, T J Johnson & Co, J Jessup, J Utley, H Branson & Son, F D Breece & Son, S W Tillinghast & Co, Taylor & Underwood, E J Hale & Son, J W Baker, S T Hawley & Son, J Kyle, T S Lutterloh, R M Orrell, Rockfish Co, and A A McKethon, of this place; and for G & G S Hubbard, W Murphy & Co, Allison & Area, Arnold & Cooley, Brown, Overman & Co, Snow Camp Co, A D McLean, D J McAlister, R Lassiter, and J K Conley, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 29.—Brig David Duffell from New York. 30.—Brig Cordova from Providence, R. I. 31.—Schr. Gazelle from Philadelphia. Sept. 1.—Brigs Ellen Reed and Lodebar from Boston, A. J. DeRosset from New York. 4.—Schr. E. S. Powell from New York. 5.—Schr. Ira Brewster from New York.

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Satinetts and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

NEW
Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, lately selected from the New York market by himself, consisting of English, French, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps, and Umbrellas; together with his stock before on hand, will make as good an assortment as is contained in any establishment in Fayetteville, and will be sold on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be purchased in any other house in town.

ALSO.—I have on hand an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; China, Glass-ware and Crockery; and a stock of Wines, Rum and French Brandy; Alum and Sack Salt; which will be disposed of very cheap, as I shall hereafter decline keeping these articles.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36-3m

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE Subscriber has received from N. York an addition to his stock of

Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Mountings, Leather, &c.,

Which will enable him to supply all his old customers, as well as new, on the best possible terms, and as cheap as his neighbors. Therefore he invites his customers, as well as all others, to call and examine his Saddles and Harness before purchasing elsewhere. Having upwards of thirty years' experience at the business, he flatters himself he can supply the demand, without resorting to Northern-made, Penitentiary-made work.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5. 36-3w

A CARD.

MRS. HAWLEY will resume her School on Monday the fourteenth of October.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36-4w

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber purposes commencing School-keeping in Fayetteville, on the 2d Monday in Oct., (if a room suitable for the purpose can be procured,) at his former prices, viz: $3, $4, and $5 per quarter of 11 weeks. Contingencies 25 cents. Pay in advance.

MARK RUSSELL.

Sept. 7, 1850. 2w

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

ALL interested in the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, and all feeling an interest in putting that important work in motion, will meet in the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Sept. 9, 1850.

REMOVAL.

H. Branson & Son

HAVE removed to the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Taylor and Underwood, five doors West of the Market House, North side Hay street, where they have opened a very extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Which they invite all to call and examine.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36tf

Northern Flour.

25 BBLS. Extra sup. FAMILY FLOUR. 25 ditto prime No. 3 Mackerel.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against employing my negroes to work at any labor without a special permit from either Mr. J. Harrison or myself.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS.

Sept 7, 1850. 36-4w

NEW GOODS & NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together for the transaction of a general Mercantile business in the town of Fayetteville, under the name and style of J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the Stand formerly occupied by James M. Williams, north side of Person street, (nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank,) where they are receiving A LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery,

Hollow-Ware, Crockery, Glass, and Japan

WATCHES.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the north with a large stock of **WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and MILITARY GOODS,** which he will sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any place north or south, and every thing warranted to be what it is represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Aug. 3, 1850. 31-3m

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.

Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

To Gentlemen of the Bar.

IREDELL'S LAW REPORTS, Vol. 10, are now bound, and for sale by the Subscribers. It contains 640 pages, at the reduced price of $5. Vol. 6 Equity will not be completed until after the present Term of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will contain.

The subscribers are owners of the whole edition of Iredell's Reports after vol. 5 Law and Vol. 3 Equity, which they offer to the Profession at $5 per vol. They have also on hand the earlier volumes of Iredell, forming complete sets of his Reports. And will supply, at short notice, complete sets of the N. C. Reports, 37 vols. (except a volume or two which are out of print,) on the most reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Law Books furnished, or procured to order, at reasonable prices.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1850.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Baker was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed.* Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and by Country Agents throughout the State.

37tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at this Book Store.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

H. BRANSON & SON

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Staple

DRY GOODS,

50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Refined Sugar,
5 boxes double-refined Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Crushed and Granulated ditto,
15 dozen Water Buckets,
1 " brass bound ditto,
20 cases Fur and Silk Hats,
3 " Wool ditto,
2 " Rough and Ready ditto,
10 cases coarse Brogan Shoes, some very heavy, 11 to 14,
10 ditto lined and bound,
3 ditto Women's sewed and pegged Bootees,
10 dozen Ladies' fine Shoes,
100 sides Sole Leather,
125 lbs. Shoe Thread,
50 pieces Bagging, 44 to 47 inches, some very heavy,
55 coils hemp, jute, cotton and Manilla Rope,
10 hhds. prime Molasses,
400 sacks Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
75 dozen Knives and Forks, some very superior,
100 " Pocket Knives of all qualities,
10 sets Blacksmiths' Tools, complete,
200 pr. Trace and Breast Chains,
3 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of stock and knob Locks; Latches; Hinges; Screws; hand and shoe Hammers; Collins', Simmons', Bradley's, Root's, Hunt's and Stewart's cast steel Axes; long and short handle Shovels; Spades and manure Forks; long and short handle Fry Pans, wool and cotton Cards; Chisels; Augurs; mill, cross-cut and hand-saw Files; Hooks and Hinges; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Curry Combs, and a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line.

—ALSO—

Large and small Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs and Tea Kettles; Porcelain Kettles for preserving; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Collars, Whips, &c. &c., and 1000 other articles too tedious to mention.

These Goods were bought for CASH only, and will be sold VERY LOW. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ On the 1st September we shall move to our New Store, 4 doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, North side Hay street, at present occupied by Messrs. Taylor & Underwood.

August 17, 1850. 33tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Hennetta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is up top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the disease is removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patient frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put no strength into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book store.

April 8, 1850. 14-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John Eccles, deceased, in room of one lost.

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, } Executors.
J. W. WRIGHT, }

July 22, 1850. 29-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1850.

Edmund Parker and wife Nelly, James Outlaw, and William Outlaw, *vs.* Isaac Outlaw, Guardian of John Outlaw, Sally Outlaw, and Patsy Outlaw, and Isaac Outlaw and Anna Outlaw.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Outlaw, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Kenansville, on the third Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in July, and 75th year of American Independence, A. D. 1850.

J. H. JERMAN, Clerk,
By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.

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THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

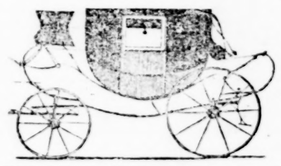
Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

NO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinefig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tartans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., } 14tf
April 8, 1850. }

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements,* the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,
(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849 56tf

Still More Time!

THE Subscriber has recently returned from New York, with decidedly the largest lot of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

That he ever offered for sale in this market.

About 12 doz. Watches on hand,

Of all kinds and prices;

Silver and Plated Ware, Military Goods, Perfumeries, Pocket Knives, Razors, Pistols of all kinds, Double-barrel Guns, some large and long; Hunting Tackle.

And almost anything else that may be called for in his line. ☞ Look for the sign of BEASLEY, on the Northeast Corner of Market Square.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.

August 10, 1850. 32-3m

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend to the collection of arrears of Pension and remit as directed. Will also furnish Printed Blanks free of charge to such as desire them.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 19, 1850. 33-4w

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on the 1st day of October next.

TERMS—*Payable quarterly in advance.*

For Tuition and Contingencies, $6 25, 8 25, and 10 25, according to the advancement of the Student.

For Board with the Principal, $7 per month, including washing, fuel and lights

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

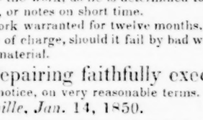
Aug. 20, 1850. 33-6w

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

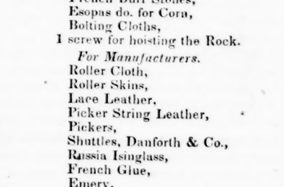
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment to his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their *Fall Stock of Goods,* as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '46 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated,* and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopeia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief